

Science Program Briefing: Introductory Session

Kwalok Melele ko Ikijeen Science Program eo: Kōmelele ko Imaan

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U.S. DOE-GRMI Annual Meeting

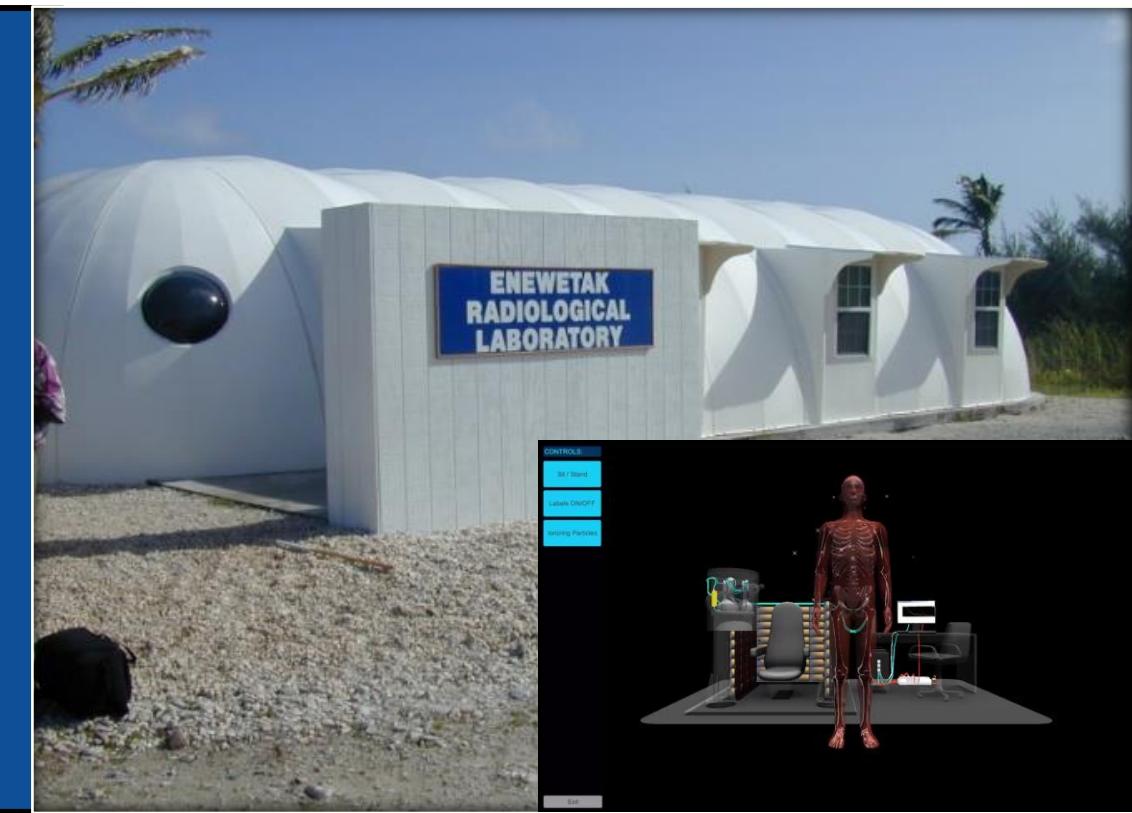
Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands

May 15-16, 2019

Summary document prepared for translation October 2020

LLNL-PRES-820799

This work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under contract DE-AC52-07NA27344, Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY : TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Ilo Tu Kadu In: Enaan ko jen būki

(abbreviated and simplified to aid understanding) (Kōkkadudu im kabidodoklok ñan jibañ kōmeleik)

1. Here in the Marshall Islands, radiation leftover from bomb testing can enter peoples' bodies from eating local food, especially on some islands of Bikini, Enewetak, Rongelap and Utrōk Atoll.

Ilo Majōl in, bween radiation ko jen kōkōmālmal in bomb ko remaron deloñe ānbwinin armej jen ad kañi mōñā ko kijed makmake, elaptata jen jet ian āne ko ilo Bikini, Enewetak, im Rongelap.

2. Most of this leftover radiation comes from radioactive cesium-137.

Enañin aolepen bween radiation kein rej itok jen radioactive cesium-137.



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3. The amount of radioactive cesium found in peoples' bodies will depend on how much and what types of food people eat, and where the food comes from. For example, coconuts growing on Bikini contain much more radioactive cesium compared with coconuts growing on Utrōk Atoll, most parts of Enewetak and Rongelap Atolls, and on all the southern atolls including Majuro. In general, locally grown plant foods like coconut and Pandanus contain much more radioactive cesium than fish and other types of marine foods.

Joñan radioactive cesium eo ej walok ilo ānbwinnin armej ej bedbed ion joñan mōñā ko, mōñā rōt ko armej ej kañi, im ia ko mōñā kein rej itok jeni. Ñan waanjoñak, ni ko rej eddōk ion Bikini elaplak radioactive cesium eo ie keidi ñan ni ko rej eddōk ilo aelōñ Utrōk, enañin aolepen Enewetak im Rongelap, im ilo aelōñ ko iturōk ekoba Majuro. Ilo ad jelā, kein ikkan ko einwōt ni, im bōb elaplak radioactive cesium ie jen ek im mōñā ko jet jen lojet



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4. The best way to check for how much radioactive cesium people have in their bodies is to perform a special test called a whole-body count.

Wāween eo emmantata ñan joñe radioactive cesium ilo ānbwinnin armej ej ilo juōn kein etale na etan whole-body count.

5. The results of this test can then be compared with levels that are safe and do not make people sick.

Tōbrak in etale ko remaron naj keidi ibben joñak ko remman im reban kömman an armej nañinmej.

